

THE TIMES-DISPATCH

GENEALOGICAL COLUMN

MAURY FAMILY.

OF VIRGINIA

Maury Family.

Give this week the arms of Maury, that name whom all Virginians love to honor, nay, to whose memory every nation of the globe makes oblation, and every mariner over the world bows a tribute of gratitude. The arms are French, and though not found among England's peers, yet she has offered her tribute to the genius of Matthew F. Maury, though his own country owned him not a place among her great men.

The family lived at Castle Mauross, in the province of Gascony, France, on the southwest border of the Spanish line until driven to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

The first of the family to come to Virginia was Matthew Maury, whose parents are not given. He married Mary Ann Fontaine, the eldest daughter of James J. Fontaine, the Huguenot, who died in Dublin. He speaks of his son-in-law as being "a very honest man, and a good economist, but without property; he had lived in Dublin for two years, having come hither from France on a refugee." (See a "Huguenot Family," by A. Roe.) They were married in Dublin the 29th of October, 1716; he then came to Virginia with one of his brothers-in-law in 1718 to seek out a home in the new world, and liking the country well, he turned to England and brought over his young wife and infant son James in 1720, and settled first near Williamsburg and afterwards bought a tract of land from John Fontaine, in King William county, where he lived until his death in 1750. His eldest son, James, was first sent to William and Mary College, and then to England, where he was ordained by the Bishop of London, 1742, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and upon his return to Virginia took charge of Fredericksburg Parish, then in Louisa and Albemarle counties, preaching at the "Mountain church," afterwards called "Walker's church."

The Rev. James Maury became the most noted of the Colonial ministers, being the leader in the clerical contest to sustain the act of 1748, allowing the ministry 1,600 pounds of tobacco as their salary. Mr. Maury would have gained the suit, but for the influence of Patrick Henry, who represented the dissenters (Dissenters), who contended that the law had been repealed in 1758.

It was at this trial that the first notes of the coming storm of rebellion to the king were sounded, which foretold the coming revolution. When Mr. Henry said in his speech: "That a king by annulling or disallowing acts of our salutary a nature, from being a father of his peo-

ple, degenerated into a tyrant, and forfeited all rights to his subjects' obedience," at which Mr. Maury, who was present, said: "The more sober part of the audience were struck with horror, and his counsel, Mr. Lyon, called out, 'that the gentleman had spoke treason,' and some who sat behind him did murmur, 'Treason, Treason!'" (See letter of James Maury, page 422, in Huguenot Family.)

The children of Matthew Maury, the emigrant, were: James, Molly, who married Daniel Calhoun, and Abraham, who moved to Halifax county, Va. James (the minister) writes in 1745 as to his location: "I am planted about two miles to the northeast of 'Walker's,' under the southwest mountains in Louisa county, close by the head spring of the main northern branch of the Pamunkey, which runs through my grounds." This is evidently his own farm lying on the borders of Albemarle and Louisa. The Glebe farm was not far from Dr. Thomas Walker's, now known as the Edgeworth farm.

The wife of Rev. James Maury was a daughter of Col. John Walker, of Gloucester, Va., brother of Dr. Thomas Walker, of "Castle Hill," Albemarle. Besides a large plantation and lucrative salary, he was largely interested in the "Ohio Company," his father-in-law being at the head of it, who had an entry in Halifax county, Va., on the line of Virginia and North Carolina of 500,000 acres of land, which they sold to settlers at 23 per 100 acres, or about 15 cents per acre.

The Rev. James Maury had twelve children: Matthew, James Walker, Abraham, Benjamin, Richard, Fontaine, Ann, Mary, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Eggleston and Mrs. Strachan.

He died 1750. A handsome monument marks his grave in front of the present Grace church, in Albemarle county. His second son, James, was the first consul appointed by Washington to Liverpool, England, which he held for 45 years. He left no children. His son, Walker, was a teacher at Williamsburg, Norfolk and in Albemarle, and afterwards became a minister.

Matthew was also an Episcopal minister, succeeding his father at the old Walker's church, and taught school at the Glebe plantation as his father had done. He married Elizabeth (called Betsy), daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, of Castle Hill, Albemarle; his children being: Reuben, Polly, Milly, Elizabeth, Kitty, John, Fontaine, Thomas and Walker; most of whom married and settled in Albemarle. Richard Maury, son of Rev. James, married Diana, a daughter of Major John Allen; they were the parents of Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, who was born on the 14th of January, 1806, died 1873.

Richard Maury was also the grandfather of General Dabney Maury, of the Confederate army.

Perhaps the oldest man now in Albemarle is Mr. Jesse L. Maury, son of Reuben Maury and grandson of Rev. Matthew Maury, who still lives at the old

homestead of his father near the University of Virginia, at the age of 95 years.

The Rev. Matthew Maury preached over the counties of Orange, Louisa, Fluvanna and Albemarle, and is mentioned in 1770 to 1780 as pastor of the "Middle church" in Orange, at 5:30 a year. President Madison being a vestryman. It was at this church where Rev. Mr. Waddell delivered his eloquent sermon which William Maury had him preach his wife's funeral, such was his admiration of him. Of the many distinguished members of this family which history has already noted, and which would be of interest here to speak of their emigration to the Church, their prowess in war, their genius in science and letters, and their worth in the legislative halls of the State, all of which has already been brought forth by able historians.

The arms we produce are French, being: On a shield bordure arg, with three armlets at top; quartered by an inner shield, first gu., on base sa., a pelican feeding her young; fourth arg., two arrows crossed, pointed upward; between two mullets. Second and third az., with two plates arg. in chief and one in base, studded with trifolles.

Crest—A crown, studded with leaves and berries. Ornament of shield depend, a vine with flowers.

There is no motto, though we would suggest that of Lord Murray, of England, "Deum time." (Fear God), as some think that the name Maury has been twisted from its original Maury.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

"Can any one give the number of high positions held by members of the Randolph family?" By a descendant, Charlottesville, Va. Yes, here are some of them:

Sir John Randolph, Speaker of House of Burgesses, Treasurer and Attorney of Colony; Peyton Randolph, Governor of Virginia; Edmund Randolph, member of the First Congress; Thomas Mann Randolph, member of Virginia Convention of 1776; Beverly Randolph, Governor of Virginia; John Randolph, Attorney-General of Virginia; Edmund Randolph, member of the First Congress; Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr., Colonel in the war of 1812, member of Congress and Governor of Virginia; Thomas Jefferson Randolph, member of the Virginia Legislature, and in 1876 was made chairman to open Philadelphia Centennial, but died before the inauguration; Bishop Alfred M. Randolph, first as assistant Bishop of Virginia, now of south Virginia; Major Randolph, president of the Virginia Midland Railroad (now Southern). All of the above lineal descendants of William Randolph, the "Councillor," first son of William Randolph, the emigrant of "Turkey Island."

Richard Randolph, of "Curles," member of the House of Burgesses; Peter Randolph, of "Chataworth," surveyor of customs, North America, 1749, member of the House of Burgesses, married daughter of Robert Bolling; William Randolph, of "Wilton," member of the House of Burgesses and clerk of the same 1749; Rev. William Randolph, president of William and Mary College and Historian of Virginia. If any more, will some descendant send it in.

"A. G. C.," Charlottesville, Va.: The Conways will be concluded in our issue of the 31st.

If "E. V. R.," of Hampton, Va., will look in House History of Virginia, page 436, she will see the names of "John Richeson" and "Adam Thoroughgood" among the justices for trying Grace Sherwood for witchcraft in 1706. This may be a grandson of the Major Dudley Richardson, who defended Jamestown in 1620.

In our article on Dabney, the Augustine L. Dabney, of Gloucester county, Va., 1827, was only distantly related to the Dabney of 1760. A. L. Dabney was a son of Benjamin Dabney and Sarah Smith. He and his brother, Thos. S. Dabney, moved to Mississippi in 1836. They were brothers of the late Mrs. Lewis W. Chamberlayne, of Richmond.

B. C. M.

THE SENATE IN 1861.

Famous Debate Recalled—Types of Statesmen of That Period.

In the spring of 1861 many exciting debates took place in the United States Senate. A reporter for Harper's Weekly gives the following account of some of the scenes he witnessed as he sat in the reporter's gallery on the evening of Saturday, March 2, and the night intervening between March 3 and 4. The Senate adjourned at 1 A. M. on Sunday morning, the 3d, to meet again at 7 P. M. on the same day, and adjourned continuously till 7 A. M. on Monday morning, March 4. The business before it was the following resolution, which had passed the House by a two-thirds vote:

"That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize Congress to abolish or interfere within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the law of said State."

The whole account of the debate is very interesting, but my object is specially to give the impression made upon a Northern man and an ardent Republican by two Southern Senators. They stood almost alone, outvoted on every question, with the exception of the dominant party, and yet by sheer force of character they commanded respect and even admiration. I quote from the reporter:

"After an eloquent speech by Douglas, Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, got the floor, and proceeded to fling the secessionists and the South generally. He was followed in the same strain by Senator Chandler, of Michigan. Both were violent, severe and, rather abusive. Both were for the forcible maintenance of the Union. Both were answered by Wigfall, of Texas. A French gentleman, of large public experience, who heard this debate, remarked that Wilkinson and Chandler were fair types of Northern, while Wigfall was a fair type of Southern statesman. Without going so far as this, one must admit that there are superficial grounds for the assertion. Western men like Chandler and Wilkinson—and they are nearly all alike—are very impetuous orators to listen to. Their language is not well chosen and their delivery most offensive. Trained to address out-of-door audiences, they never overcome the habit of bawling. When they become excited, the hearer's anxiety for the safety of their blood vessels absorbs every other feeling. To see them sit down is his only wish. Men like Jefferson Davis and William H. Seward speak in ordinary tones, yet are heard throughout the Senate chamber. But these Western Ciceros always address some one who is three miles off. They appear to consider themselves oratorical Columbiads, warranted not to burst with any charge.

Senator Wigfall, of Texas, is the exact opposite of these speakers. He is a finished orator—probably the most charming in the Senate. His voice is clear, melodious and sufficiently powerful to be heard everywhere. He speaks grammatically, with elegance, and without effort. His delivery is perfect and his action suitable. When to these merits I add that he is witty and smart, I have said everything that can be said in his favor. He has the misfortune of being almost illogical and incorrect. (There, of course, are the sentiments of a political opponent.) His reply to Wilkinson and Chandler was extremely witty. Chandler had abused Governor Floyd as a common thief, and a scoundrel. Wigfall retorted, saying: "Governor Floyd, you are a scoundrel, and in a gentlemanly way, I mean 'Jeremiah'; no, I beg pardon, 'Zachariah Chandler.' I will covenant that Governor Floyd's friends shall pay the whole amount which he is accused of stealing from the United States Treasury."

The Northern trains had just arrived, and the gallery was full of Northern spectators. Waving his hand gracefully to them, Wigfall continued: "The difficulty between you and us, gentlemen, is not a matter of right and wrong, but a matter of people here. Why will you not send either Christians or gentlemen? Either people who will not insult us with gross words, or people who will admit their responsibility for the language? Chandler said that he wanted to see whether we had a government; that if we had none, he would leave the country, he would go to some country where they had one; he would go and live among the Comanches. Wigfall replied: 'The Senator says that under certain conditions he will go and live among the Comanches. God forbid! The Comanches have already suffered much—too much—from contact with the white man.'"

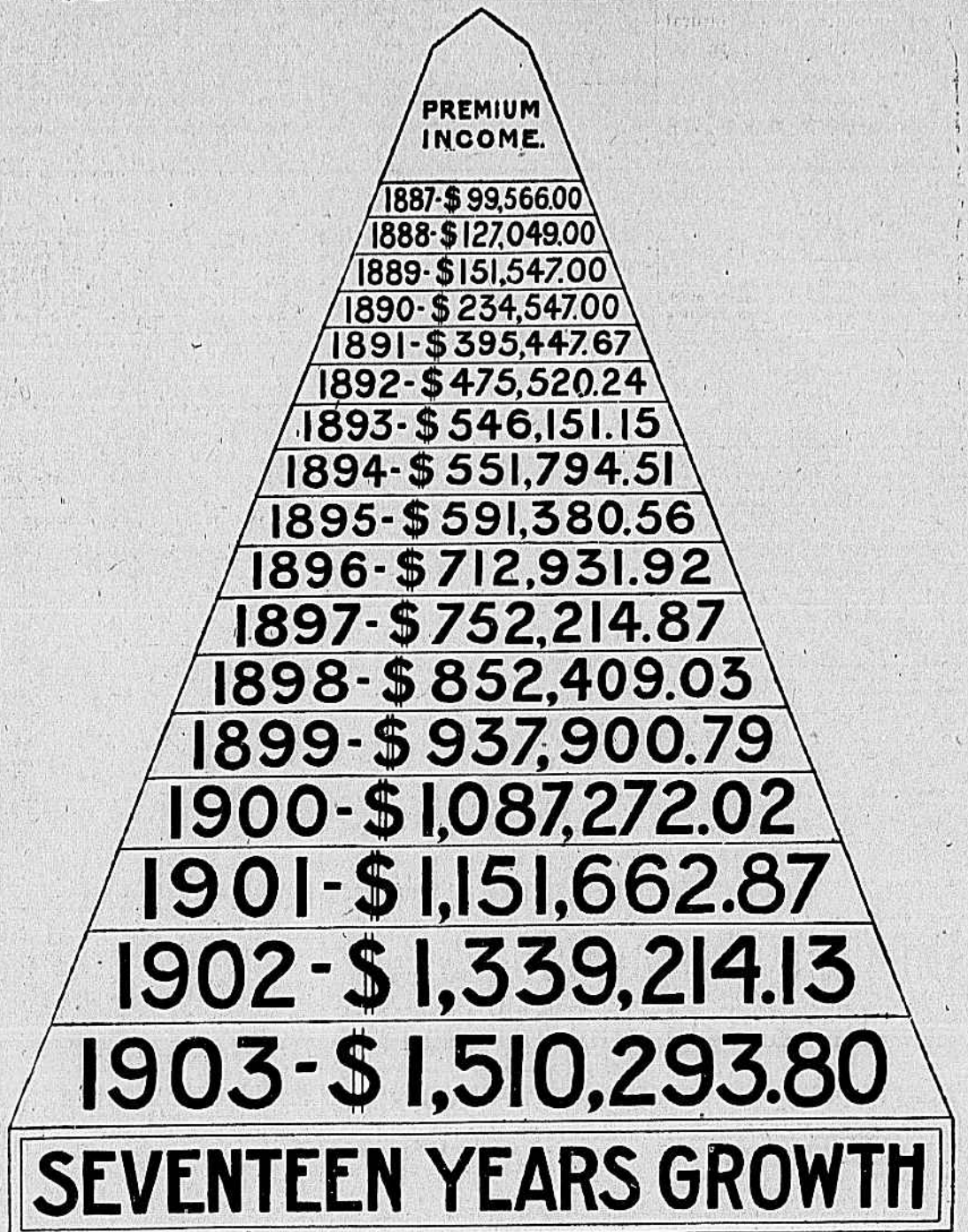
Northern opponents, even in the opinion of Northern hearers, though on the main questions at issue between them he was obviously wrong and they were right. So much for good delivery and well chosen language.

"After a speech by Senator Crittenden Sunday night, an altercation arose between Senators Douglas and Mason. Douglas declared that he would not stand by a resolution which would give the subject of the defeat of the resolution by indifference. Mason sneered at people who repeated to the Senate scraps of private conversation which they overheard, and wound up by his infinitely superior manner with the adage: 'Do gesticulate no disparagement.' Douglas merely retorted that he permitted no Senator to accuse him of unparliamentary behavior. Mason took two steps forward and, for an instant, the prospect looked warlike. He stopped midway, after a pause of some moments, the haughty Senator from Virginia descended to utter a half apology.

Let me take this opportunity of saying that the nearest approach to the present Senate to the beau ideal of a Senator. He seldom makes long speeches. What he has to say is in good language, with a good deal of it in a parliamentary way. When he is done he does not go over the ground

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA

Established 1871



ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real estate, book value.....	\$1,398 17	Reserve, actuaries 4 per cent. and American 3 per cent., including special reserve.....	\$1,193,175 00
Mortgage loans on real estate.....	248,249 96	Death losses reported, but not due.....	14,455 00
Loans on collateral.....	89,476 93	Premiums paid in advance.....	26,552 02
Loans on company's policies.....	13,775 18	All other liabilities.....	1,353 00
Bonds and stocks, book value.....	183,482 52		
Cash in banks and office.....	335,424 19		
Receivables.....	6,098 89	Total.....	\$1,235,541 02
Interest and rents due and accrued.....	19,371 80		
Market value of real estate, bonds and stocks, over book value.....	30,817 81		
Net uncollected and deferred premiums and premium notes.....	53,769 91		
All other items.....	8,650 67		
Gross assets.....	\$1,570,458 03		
Deduct assets not admitted and ledger liabilities.....	5,653 70	Surplus to policyholders.....	329,873 31
Total admitted assets.....	\$1,564,804 33	Total.....	\$1,564,804 33

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DURING 1903.

Gross Income.....	\$1,570,359.51
Increase in Gross Income.....	182,111.35
Increase in Assets.....	294,033.62
INSURANCE IN FORCE	\$39,717,431.00
Increase in Insurance in Force.....	\$5,301,100.00
Total Number of Policies in Force.....	338,906
Increase in Number of Policies in Force.....	30,239
Death Claims, etc., Paid to Policy-Holders.....	\$491,862.87

TOTAL PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS SINCE ORGANIZATION, \$5,505,996.68

J. C. WALKER, President.

T. WM. PEMBERTON, First Vice-President.

J. W. PEGRAM, Second Vice-President.

W. L. T. ROGERSON, Secretary.

RABBIT HUNT MAY COST DUKE \$740

New Jersey Law Imposes Fine of \$20 for Each One Killed Out of Season.

James B. Duke, in his efforts to rid his two thousand acre estate, near Somerville, N. J., of a plague of rabbits, has become a victim of the intricate New Jersey game laws. New Jersey game laws permit the killing of rabbits only during the months of November and December, but empower the president of the State Game Commission to issue a permit in special cases to trap the rabbits. An agent of Mr. Duke used the long distance telephone in stating Mr. Duke's troubles with the rabbits to Benjamin F. Morris, president of the State Game Commission, at his home at Long Branch. Mr. Morris instructed the man to catch

the rabbits. The agent, who was ignorant of the details of the law, believed it was immaterial when the rabbits were caught dead or alive. It is now alleged that on Saturday afternoon four gunners were turned loose in the Duke nurseries and killed thirty-seven rabbits in less than two hours. Deputy Game Warden Miller, who heard of the incident, is now prosecuting the case and it is probable that Mr. Duke will be compelled to pay a fine of \$20 for each rabbit, or a total of \$740 for the day's hunt.—New York Herald.

"Zero" in Boston. People down South who want to get some idea how cold it was in Boston the first part of the week will perhaps understand when we say that the cold storage men went into their warehouses to get warm.—Boston Globe.

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RHEUMATISM

WRECKS THE NERVES AND UNDERMINES THE HEALTH

Rheumatism is not only the most painful, but oftentimes the most formidable and dangerous of all diseases. The constitution gives way, nerves are wrecked, health undermined and life made a misery and torture by the terrible pains and aches. Rheumatism is bad enough, even in its lightest form; but when it becomes chronic and the muscles and sinews grow hard and stiff and the joints immovable and fixed, it shows what the disease can do, and the far-reaching effects of this most terrible of all human maladies. Rheumatism is caused by uric, lactic and other acid particles in the blood, and every muscle, joint and fibre that these acid poisons touch become inflamed and sore, tender and painful. These acids cause fermentation in the blood, rendering it sour and unfit for the proper nourishment of the body. The nervous system breaks down for lack of rich, pure blood; the skin becomes red, swollen, feverish and puffy; the disease is aggravated and the pain intensified by every movement of muscle or joint, and there is no rest or ease for the almost frantic sufferer as long as the blood remains in this abnormal and unnatural condition. When Rheumatism is in the blood and system you may expect all sorts of complications. The heart-muscles often are affected, causing irregularity and weakness of this vital organ. The liver and kidneys act slowly, the stomach, digestion and appetite fail, all because of a too acid, sour and unhealthy blood. Exposure to cold and wet, night air, damp, foggy weather and chilly east winds, make Rheumatism worse and are exciting causes, but the real source of the disease is in the blood. Arteries and veins are fired with the poisonous acids, and exposure is the match that sets the whole circulation aflame and brings out all the distressing symptoms of Rheumatism.

Home remedies, such as liniments, blisters and plasters, have a place in the treatment of Rheumatism in certain stages. When properly applied they relieve temporarily the pain and redness, the inflammation and swelling; but you can never reach the real seat of the disease from without; the cure must come from within, and it requires a remedy that can bring the blood back to its original purity, that can relieve the circulation of all irritating acids and stimulate the sluggish organs and all parts of the system before a permanent cure of Rheumatism is effected. S. S. S. acts as a purifier of the blood, toning up the nervous system; it neutralizes and filters out of the blood the acids and poisons and restores it to a pure and healthy state, and arouses all the bodily organs to better action, and the waste and refuse that has been collecting in the system is promptly carried off through the natural channels; and the cause of Rheumatism being removed, the pains and aches stop.

S. S. S. contains no mercury, potash, opiates, alkalies or other harmful drugs, but is a guaranteed strictly vegetable compound. Where the nerves have been wrecked and the health undermined, S. S. S. will be found the ideal remedy, as it enriches and invigorates the thin, acid blood, and at the same time builds up the debilitated system. Until the blood has been thoroughly cleansed and purified there is no permanent relief from the tortures of Rheumatism. Write for our special book on Rheumatism, containing much information which every sufferer will find interesting and useful. If in need of medical advice, our physicians will gladly furnish it without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.